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WE have this day admitted MR. JOHN ROSS a Partner in our Firm.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office,
28th January, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

January, 1853.

HEALTH FOR INDIA!!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DISORDERED LIVER. WITH A VIOLENT COUGH AND GENERAL DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Treharne, Chemist, Carmarthen, dated September 10th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that your far famed Pills have effected another cure. Mrs. Eliza Davies, of Pontyberem, near Carmarthen, was for many years a great sufferer from a disordered state of the Liver, with all its attendant evils, as weakness of the stomach, bad digestion, loss of appetite, head ache and general debility, in addition to which she had a violent Cough, and occasionally severe fits of Ague. This complication of diseases so weakened her constitution that no hopes were entertained of her recovery, no withstanding she had the best medical advice. At length a friend recommended her to try your Pills, which happily she did and by continuing their use for a short period, she has been perfectly restored to health.

(Signed) J. D. TREHARNE.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India walk; Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY, and which, under God, was affected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A LIVER COMPLAINT, ACCOMPANIED WITH A PALPITATION OF THE HEART, AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH THAT HAD DEFIED THE SKILL OF THE MOST EMINENT SURGEONS IN INDIA.

John Ward, of the 1st European Bengal Fusileers, in Cawnpore, and afterwards at Lahore, suffered dreadfully from a Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, difficulty of Breathing, and an overflow of blood to the Chest, frequently to such a degree that he vomited great quantities. He had at different times hundreds of leeches on his left side and over the region of the heart, besides being cupped and bled by the surgeons of the regiment, who with other medical gentlemen of great eminence considered his case was hopeless, and past all human aid; whilst lingering in this condition, and after being invalided from the regiment, he was advised to try Holloway's Pills, which he obtained from Messrs. Greenway's at Cawnpore, and Messrs. C. & Frood, at Lahore. The e extraordinary medicines have been the means of restoring him to perfect health. John ard is a native of Rath Milton, County of Donegal, and olds a first-rate certificate of character from his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Burrell, of the 1st European engal Fusiliers.

Dated September, 24, 1852.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT. WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES

Extract of a Letter Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial results at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children particularly in cases of weasles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrotula or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary symptoms
Erysipeasl	Tic Doulourex
Female Irregularties	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head ache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London,) and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs Oakes Dalgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephen, son and Co., Do—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8, Writers Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Dacca; Mr. Fell, Cuttack, Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Hazarebaugh; Messrs. Thompson and Co., Monghyr; F. Smyth and Co; Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares Mr. Tigman, Chunar; Baboo Bhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Bollard and Co., Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut Noor Bux and Co, Delhi and Lahore; MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coates, Ferozepoor; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodhiana and Jullundur Doab; Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1⅞d. at 2s. 1¾d. For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1 d. For credit bills.

ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight, .. Rs. 99½
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99½
at sight, .. Rs. 100

ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight, ... 100
at sight, ... 100½

ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, .. 100 $—Rs. 229 at 230

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay	Rs.	1,000	each,	36		Sales Transfer books closed
Oriental Bank Corporation.	„	250	do.	93	per cent.	prem.
Commercial Bank.	„	1,000	do		294	pr. ct. pm.
Agra Bank.....	„	500	do		20	pr ct. pm.
Bank of Madras..	„	1,000	do	1,000	22	pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„	12,500	do	12,000	20,300.	
Colaba Press Com.	„				5,500.	
Colaba Land Com.	„	10,000	do		7,400	
Bombay S. N. Com.	„	510	do	400	65	per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.		50	do		22½	Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	..	Rs. 12	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-26	..	Rs. 106½	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	..	Rs. 106¾	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	..	Rs. 104½ at 103	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1832-33	..	Rs. 106½	per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	..	Rs. 100	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43	..	Rs. 100	per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 as. 0...	Nominal.
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 as. 0...	per anom.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 224 at 225..	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 216.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104½ at 104¾	per 100 tls.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)....	Rs. 15⅝	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch,.....	Rs. 15½	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£. 3.....	per ton.
To Liverpool	£ 2-15.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal.....	per Rass.
To China.....	Rs. 10.....	per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 4 per cent
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 7 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 5 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 6 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 7 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent: on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per sent and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per cent. per annum
On do payable in one sum at 3 month's notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 6 months' notice..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....		4	per cent. per annum
On Private Bills.....	Not exceeding 3 months.	8	do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ...		7	do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....		8	do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London,	at 6 months' sight.....	2s. 1d.	per Rupee
do	at 3 do do	2s. 0⅞d.	do.
do	at 2 do do	2s. 0⅞d.	do.
do	at 1 do do	2s. 0⅞d.	do.
do	at 1 day's do	2s. 0⅞d.	do.
On Ireland at 1 do do			
On Scotland at 1 do do			
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....		2s. 0⅛d.	

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* or sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties *not* resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order,*" and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *rate* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOTITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and until further notice at the following rates per annum, viz.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 1 month's notice.. 3 per cent.
Do do 3 do 4 per cent.

N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 7 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per, annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
Do 3 do do ..	2s.	0⅞d.	„
Do 2 do do ..	2s.	0⅞d.	„
Do 30 days' sight.....	2s.	0⅞d.	„
Do sight.....	2s.	0⅞d.	„

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bill granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ¼ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

SELECTIONS.

History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century. Vol. V. By J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D. D. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.

THIS, the fifth volume of our author's History of the Reformation, is no less remarkable for its spirit of sterling and uncompromising Protestantism than its predecessors. For Englishmen it will have, we think, a special interest, as its pages are dedicated to the origin and progress of evangelical religion in their own country. It contains not only the particulars of every movement made in England against the Church of Rome, but the history of that more ancient and primitive Christianity, the establishment of which towards the end of the second century in Britain is a fact sometimes forgotten by the modern theologian, and sometimes, we fear, purposely ignored by him. That such a primitive Christianity, derived from the Eastern Churches, and taught by missionaries from the East was established amid the Druid altars and aboriginal inhabitants of ancient Britain, is a fact beyond doubt. With occasional reverses, eclipses of the light of true religion, it existed in England till the close of the tenth century, when it sank, conquered by the power of the Papacy. Not long, however, did England remain wholly prostrate at the foot of the Papal throne. Our author dates the reaction to begin in the time of William the Conqueror, and to have continued, in occasional rebellions and protests against the Pope's spiritual or temporal authority, till the final establishment of our National Church in the reign of Henry the Eighth. In point of historical importance, our author's account of the origin of the Reformation in the sixteenth century must be considered superior to the rest of his work; but we confess we lingered with more interest over the lives of those earlier professors of the Christian faith who first brought the Gospel to these isles, and whose names, almost unknown in history, have not survived to become the mouth-piece of religious faction. These primitive Christians were first called Culdees; and their abodes after death were converted into religious houses. In the year 565 a little band of these missionaries, headed by Columba, a man of great piety and of royal blood, converted the inhabitants of Iona, and there founded a school of theology.

Our author informs us that presbytery and episcopacy were considered almost identical among these early Christians. The religious and moral element still predominated, and the sacerdotal, destined to be called into action by the Romish Church, was in abeyance. At Bangor, Iona, and other places, they formed large communities, and sent missionaries into Ireland. In the year 590 twelve of their clergy departed by common consent, to preach the gospel in France and Switzerland; and had they succeeded in converting the still pagan Saxons of England, our author believes that this island might not have passed under a foreign yoke. That ambitious and able pontiff, Gregory the Great, first conceived the design of converting England. Successful in other quarters, the Romish priests whom he had dispatched on this errand penetrated the stronghold of the Christian Church at Iona, and challenged the members to a doctrinal discussion, when less skilled than their opponents in the arts of casuistry and rhetoric, the primitive Christians were obliged to confess themselves defeated. The triumph of the Romish Church was then complete, and its sway well-nigh universal. The pope selected a bishop named Theodore to act as a sort of spiritual vice-regent over the island; and this prelate assembled a council at Hertford, to whom he gave the canons of the Romish Church, not the Scriptures, to be their guide. Yet great minds arose from time to time even in this Cimmerian era of the Church, as stars are seen to shoot most vividly in the darkest skies, to make a lifelong protest against the errors of Romanism. Among these was a remarkable man, John Scot Erigena, a native of Ireland, better known in history as Duns Scotus, whose doctrines, free, mystic, and daring, may be said to furnish us with the earliest type and forerunner of the philosophic rationalism of modern times.

His active mind, not satisfied with abjuring traditional error, sought for truth, not in the word, or the church, but in himself. It is therefore not surprising that, like other modern rationalists, he fell into errors with regard to the Deity which bordered upon Pantheism.

But a far greater than he was to come. It was in the reign of Edward III. that the greatest of our English reformers, according to our author, made his appearance on the theological arena in the person of Wickliffe. He is indeed exalted by M. D'Aubigne above Luther. Whether our author is influenced in forming this high estimate by any antagonism of doctrine between the monk of Erfurt and Geneva, we would not undertake to say; but Wickliffe appears, on his showing, the most able and enlightened man of the two. It is well known that he made the first English translation of the Bible, a task which occupied him as much as fifteen years; and he is described to have exemplified in his character the rare union of a bold and speculative understanding with that practical bent peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon race. In the lifetime, and, according to our author, owing to the influence of this great reformer, the foundation was laid of the glorious structure of the Reformation by the enactment in parliament of the celebrated statutes—that of *Præmunire* and *Provisors*. The same body also passed a resolution that "the Pope was but a man, subject to sin; but Christ is the Lord of Lords, and this kingdom is held directly and solely of Christ alone." Here then, and not in the reign of Hery VIII., as is commonly supposed, is the commencement of the Reformation. These laws, passed with singular courage and intrepidity, when we take into consideration the priest-ridden character of the age, are the very corner-stone of the structure. It was neither the obstinacy of the Pope, or the Protestantism of Henry VIII. or Anne Boleyn, from which that memorable event took its rise; but from the preaching of Wickliffe, and that spirit of freedom and impatience of a foreign yoke which would seem inherent in our Anglo-Saxon character and political institutions.

M. D'Aubigne does not omit to give us an outline of the reformers who followed in the path of Wickliffe. He asserts that when the celebrated Erasmus gave the world, from his printing press at Basle, a new Greek Testament with a Latin translation, the mind of that erudite and accomplished man of letters failed to grasp or foresee the results which its publication was destined to bring about. He seems to have believed that good men of all creeds would unite without schism in a work for which is so plainly perceived the necessity till the onward march of events dissipated his delusion.

"A spiritual temple must be raised in desolated Christendom," said he. "The mighty of the world will contribute towards it their marble, their ivory, and their gold; I, who am poor and humble, offer the foundation stone . . . . It is not from human reservoirs, fetid with stagnant waters, that we should draw the doctrine of salvation, but from the pure and abundant streams that flow from the heart of God." And when some of his suspicious friends spoke to him of the difficulties of the times, he replied: "If the ship of the church is to be saved from being swallowed up by the tempest, there is only one anchor that can save it: it is the heavenly Word, which issuing from the bosom of the Father, lives, speaks, and works in the Gospel."

Such were the sentiments of Erasmus, of whom our author remarks "that, like Caiaphas, he prophesied without knowing it."

Every page in the latter part of Mr. D'Aubigne's volume affords a contradiction to the popular fallacy that Henry VIII. favoured the progress of the Reformation. The monarch who made such men as Bilney, Bainham, Tewkesbury, Bennet, and others, undergo martyrdom for their faith, was its relentless and cruel persecutor. He quarrelled with the Pope, not because he was attached to the Gospel, but in consequence of the obstructive policy pursued by that personage with respect to his long desired union with Anne Boleyn. He persecuted the Reformers because his sensual tastes and mind could neither appreciate or comprehend the Gospel-purity of their doctrines, or the holiness and piety which were exemplified in their lives. At the very time he declared himself independent of the Pope's temporal authority, he himself was engaged, with singular inconsistency, in a crusade against the lives and liberties of those whose only crime was their denial and repudiation of his spiritual sway. Some curious historical details respecting the protracted negotiations for Henry's divorce, Anne Boleyn, Wolsey, and other celebrated personages of the age, are to be found in M. D'Aubigne's work. But its chief merit in the eyes of all who share the author's faith, especially those interested in the Romish controversy, will be the evidence by which he establishes the existence of a primitive Christian Church in these islands before the coming of those missionaries of Pope Gregory the Great, who introduced the distinctive rites and doctrines of Romanism; and his elucidation of the true origin of the Reformation. Viewing the present aspect of things, these facts are of as much significance now as in the more remote times in which they occurred; and as such, we commend them to the consideration of our readers.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

THE arrival among us of the talented authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has created quite a popular enthusiasm. Everywhere—at Liverpool, Glassgow, and Edinburgh—her presence has caused a degree of excitement which we scarcely remember in the case of any other distinguished foreigner, and which is hardly surpassed even by the more splendid attractions of Majesty itself. To the amiable and gifted lady herself, as well as to her relations, the warm reception she has met with, the honours paid her, and the flattering attentions she has received from all classes, cannot but be extremely gratifying. Well has she earned her laurels, and proudly may she now wear them. There is a double value in the tributes of national respect now awarded her; admiration for her talents is backed and enhanced by the ovations of universal sympathy in the cause she has so nobly advocated with her pen. When she is *feted* and applauded, and made the observed of all observers, it proceeds as much from what she has done to free the oppressed and degraded slaves in her own land, as for having written one of the most interesting and attractive volumes in modern literature. When we add to these, considerations of personal character, of religious principle, of domestic virtues, and great gentleness of heart and manner, there is nothing surprising in the complimentary demonstrations which have hailed Mrs Stowe's arrival in this country; or that she should be regarded as one of the remarkable women of her age, who have made an impression on the public mind, and won an imperishable celebrity in the annals of authorship. There is a collateral feeling which her presence will awaken and that is an earnest desire to know more about the actual state of slavery in America; to learn how the system works; and why the aroused execrations of every free country cannot be combined into one mighty effort for its extirpation. The amount of sorrow and suffering, of demoralization and crime produced by it, it is scarcely realised on this side of the Atlantic, notwithstanding the life-like narrative of Mrs Stowe, and the descriptions of travellers who have witnessed the abominable system in all its repulsive horrors. We cannot here expatiate on the cruelties and atrocities of slavery—that blot of deepest stain on the character of the United States. It would fill volumes even to attempt an abstract of them; but we may spare room for a few details, pictures of living society, of everyday occurrence in the mercantile transactions of our republican brethren. We find startling illustrations in the pages of travellers; but we need not go beyond the columns of their own newspapers for examples of the most painful and disgusting minuteness of slave treatment.

In a single paper, the *Charleston Daily Courier* of January 24, this present year there were no less than 29 advertisements of the sales of slaves, and rewards offered for runaways. These announcements refer to 672 slaves, male and females, and 30 children, of whom *eight* are said to be infants born since June, consequently little more than six months old! These are described, in some cases, as lots—"a gang of 100 field negroes, accustomed to the culture of rice and provisions;" or "36 prime negro slaves," as if they had been bullocks; or again, "12 prime young negroes, all of excellent health," and sold only "because the company intend to run their factory by *white* labour." In other cases, individual negroes are described as "fellows, sound, intelligent, and having served a regular apprenticeship." For instance—"a prime intelligent *fellow*, 45 years of age, his wife 40, an excellent field hand, and three likely children, of 13, 11, and 8 years of age, all warranted sound, and sold for no fault." The minuteness of description is sometimes so particular as to remind us of an auctioneer's room. Thus—"Martha, 19 years of age, plain cook, and washer—sound." Again, "Nancy, aged 25, a complete washer and ironer, with her two children, five and one years of age—conditions, cash." Again, "Matilda, about 25 years of age, an excellent cook and washer, with her male children, David, 4 years of age, and an infant 6 months old." Another advertises "A likely negro-woman, cook, washer and ironer, with her child, 2 years old; two likely young women; two elderly women; a likely boy, 12 years old; three girls, aged 11, 10, and 9 years." What reflections, what harrowing emotions, does the idea of such brutal scenes call up! And if all this is contained in the pages of a single journal in one State, what must we think of the accumulation of horrors throughout the whole fifteen slave-holding States! In all these, human beings are put to the hammer as "prime lots," warranted sound, "in families or singly, as purchasers may incline." Husbands are separated from wives, parents from children, brothers from sisters—every tie of kindred or affection is rudely broken. The unfeeling salesman treats all alike, as if they were so many cattle for the shambles. Here are specimens of these auctioneering advertisements, bad spelling and all:—

"Valuable field-negroes, house-servants, &c. Estate sale. By Capers & Heywood. Will be sold on the 10th February next, north of the Custom House, at eleven o'clock, by order of the Administrators, under the decree of Court. Two hundred and twenty-four (224) negroes, accustomed to the culture of sugar, cotton, and provisions; to be sold in families and singly. Amongst them several mechanics, house-servants, seamstresses, carpenters, teamsters, drivers, and washers."

Another of these placards runs in the following terms, only there is not a group, but a solitary youth who had the misfortune of being "too late" to be sold with his relations or acquaintances:—

"Estate sale. By Thomas Regan & Son. To-morrow, the 25th instant, at eleven o'clock, will be sold at the north of the Exchange, a very likely negro boy, about eighteen years of age—has served four years at the carpenter trade; the above boy belongs to the estate of the late Peter G. Parker, and reached the city *too late* to be sold with the other negroes on Thursday last.

The next sale is a family group, possessing a variety of attractive qualifications; one is a "prime

Archive Project
on 28 February, 2020

intelligent fellow," the eldest daughter, "a likely girl," &c. :—

"Valuable family of negroes. By A. J. Salinas. Will be sold, a prime and intelligent fellow, forty-five years of age, an excellent plantation carpenter, with his wife, forty years of age, an excellent field hand, and their three likely children, as follow :—A likely girl, 13 years of age, accustomed to the field ; a boy, 11 years of age, and a girl, 8 years of age ; all warranted sound, and sold for no fault. Such negroes are seldom offered for sale, and are worthy the attention of those in want."

In the *New Orleans Weekly Delta* of 18th April, 1850, there occurs the following auctioneering announcement :—

"Slaves ! Slaves ! Without Reserve. By J. A. Beard, auctioneer. This day, 18th inst ; at 12 o'clock, will be sold at auction, at Ba k's Arcade, without reserve :—1st, The negress Fisby, aged 30 years, an excellent cook, washer, and ironer, and one of the most confidential servants in the south ; a griff woman, and her child, 9 years ; an intelligent girl fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law. 2d, The negress Lucy, aged 36 years a good field hand, and her child, 1 year old, fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law. Terms—Nine months credit, for a note endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum."

The following is a scene descriptive of a slave mart, the auctioneer on the platform, and a young stout negro before him, "powerful as an elephant," and just about to be separated from his wife and child, who are weeping beside him :—

"What's your name, my fine fellow ? "Samson, Sir." Now gentlemen, how much shall I say for this fine grown, healthy, powerful young man. Samson ? Excellent name for him—descriptive of his qualities. Now gentlemen, give me a bid—a bid—a bid ! '500 dollars.' Thank you. 500 dollars only is bid for one of the finest men I ever sold. Youth, health, vigour, power and character, all in his favour. I assure you, gentlemen, that he is worth 1200 dollars at this present moment. Look at his build, limbs, chest, carriage ! 600 dollers—now bid—600—600—600 ! Double it, my friends ; come, come. "650." Thank you ; 650—650 ! "750." Now, that is more creditable I am happy to see gentlemen, that you begin to warm a little. 800, bid ; "900" 900 now—my friends. Gentlemen, you will never have such a chance again—only 900 ! 900, once—900, twice—950—960—1000. Now, gentlemen, 1000 only is bid for this valuable, splendid, young man, free from all blemish, disease, or vice, as prescribed by law. Now, gentlemen, you are all done ? 1000, once—1000, twice—1000 thrice ! Mr. Jafferson, he's yours. Samson, there's your master ! And poor Samson is led away, to ill usage or to kind treatment, just as it may happen. Girls and young women are sold in the same way. Come up, Lucy ! Now, gentlemen, here we have a fine specimen of everything desirable in a good servant,—young, healthy, active, and industrious ; can cook, wash, iron, wait at table, &c. Poor Lucy was knocked down at 600 dollars—L.120. These were both high prices. The men under 30 years generally sell for about L.140 to L.160, and the women under 30 from L.86 to L.90. When above 30, they are not worth more than half that price."

Cruel as the selling process is, there are other accompaniments that add a darker shade to slavery. Every journal in the slave states contains advertisements for runaways, and rewards for their capture. Here is an example :—

"50 Dollars' Reward.—Ran away, or was stolen from the subscriber, the negro boy Peter, aged 35, weighs 150 lbs., about 5 feet 8 inches high, black complexion, stout built, teeth much decayed, thumb and forefinger of one hand disfigured, and has little or no beard. The above reward will be paid for the thief and [illegible]

The test [illegible] is somewhat absurd ; for had Peter (who was a pretty old boy at 35) when caught, lost a few pounds of flesh, when tried in the balance, he must have been found wanting. Attempts to escape, however, are more frequent in the breeding than in the using States ; and it is calculated that over the whole of the slave States, one thirtieth part of the slave population consist of negroes who have attempted to run away some time or other. Another of the fugitives is thus described :—

"Ran away from the subscriber (Mr. Nayel), his negro fellow, Jacob, formerly belonging to Mrs. Black. Jacob is a baker, stout built, about five feet eight or ten inches high, between 45 and 50 years old. I'll pay five dollars for his safe delivery to the keeper of Lower Workhouse, or fifty dollars for proof to conviction of his being harboured by any responsible person."

There is one case more—that of Louis Dun, who is described with all his marks and defects, as if he had been a stray heifer at a Falkirk tryst :—

"One hundred dollars Reward,—Run away, on the 18th December, 1852, my negro man, Henry —black complexion, stout and active, about five feet high, somewhat bow-legged, his legs bending back at the knee, thick lips, moderately flat nose, cross-eyed, and has a habit of shutting one eye when paying earnest attention ; may have a front tooth or two out ; weighs about 170 lbs. and is 25 years old. Is supposed to have run off with a white man, small, swarthy complexion, thick lips, small eyes, snub nose, light hair, and rough feature ; 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs 140 lbs. I will pay the above reward of 100 dollars, if taken out of the State, or 50 dollars, if within the State, for the negro, or both negro and white man," &c.

Such are a few traits of the abominations and cruelties of the slave system as it exists in the Southern States of America. The very idea kindles indignation, and calls aloud in the name of insulted humanity for a simultaneous movement to put it down. The achievement is not so difficult, taking a numerical estimate of the attempt. It is a fact, of which few are aware in this country, that there are not above 300,000 individuals who hold slaves in the United States, so that the property vested in three and a half millions of human beings is all held by that comparatively small body of slave-owners. And now that the importation of fresh slaves from Africa has been prohibited, the chief part of this trade carried on at present, consists in the rearing of slaves in one province, and selling them in another. The former may be called the slave-breeding States, the latter the slave-using States. The following estimate shows the proportion in the entire populations between the free and the slaves :—

	Free.	Slaves.
Free States (16),	13,574,797	
Slave States (15),	6,294,938	3,067,234
Districts & Territories,	197,985	3,500
Total,	20,067,720	3,070,734

Thus above three millions of human beings are in bondage, bought and sold like cattle. And public opinion in America is not yet able to put down this monstrous system. What is remarkable is, that not only the mercantile classes, but the clergy of various denominations—Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists uphold and defend it, not merely on grounds of expediency, but by arguments from Scripture—from the example of 'these good old slaveholders and patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob,' down to the time when the Apostle Paul sent a runaway home to his master Philemon.—*Edinburgh Post and Record.*

HYDROPATHIC NOTES.

[COMMUNICATED.]

It is impossible to cast our eyes around us, whether it be to the east or west, without observing the strange mutability of things : on the one hand the crumbling palaces of monarchs and the mighty cities of vast empires perpetually disappearing and appearing. Structures, raised by the mechanical power of man, dissolve beneath the searching grasp of Time ; the ruins of ancient Assyria and Babylonia furnish ample proof of this, and in the words of a distinguished author, I ask, "What is the cause of this universal destruction ?" The answer is "oxygen", that wonderful agency that visibly spreads destruction through the vast expanse of nature, and uniting with the external surface of the stone pillar and iron bar, corrodes every thing it comes in contact with, and levels to the ground the beautiful works of art. The continued change, on the other hand, that is going on in animal life, though not proceeding so immediately from the same causes, is continually seen, in consequence of the redundancy of that same power in cold countries and the deficiency of the same in hot climates ; in the former causing consumptions, diseases of the lungs, &c, and in the latter the various diseases of the liver. Disease and sickness are allotted to the fallen race of man, and they follow rapidly in the train of human ills. Dr. Edward Johnson, to whose energy this country is indebted for his valuable works on Hydropathy, draws a comparison between the two following distinct bodies, comparing in an interesting manner the different ways in which the oxygen acts en two opposite substances, and the form in which it appears when exuded from them. "The body is consumed by oxygen precisely as oxygen consumes an ignited log of wood—that is, in both instances, by combining with their carbon and hydrogen, and giving out heat, the vapour of water and carbonic acid—which two latter pass out of the mouth as the smoke from the burning log passes out of the chimney."—When disease attacks the human frame, the all-engrossing thought, that naturally takes possession of the mind of man, is to find out some means to rid himself of it as soon and as effectually as [illegible] With eagerness does he betake himself to [illegible]ms and empirical remedies which stand [illegible] relief in the every day columns of our public prints ; but the question naturally arises, does he derive that relief which is so much hoped for ? In some rare instances he may, but in how many cases does bitter disappointment fall to his lot !

"Si vulnus tibi, monstrata radice vel herba
Non fieret levius, fugeres radice vel herba
Proficiente nihil curarier."

HOR. 2 Ep. 11, 149.

"Suppose you had a wound, and one that shewed
An herb, and you applied, but found no good :
Would you be fond of this, increase your pain,
And use the fruitless remedy again ?"

CREECH

Not so, however, with the hydropathic method of treating disease—it is based on rational and religious views, for "hydropathy does but assert the supremacy of God," and in this view, perhaps, did the Silesian peasant consider his discovery, not as a vain and empty display of uncertain means, but as a cure by a natural and rational agency. To you bowed down by sickness, who know not, nor have tasted of the blessings of such a discovery, and who prefer your own long accustomed ways, like Naaman, who exclaimed, "Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel, may I not wash in them and be cleansed ? (2 Kings, v. chap. 12 v.) and who distrusted the probability of a cure being wrought by following the directions of the holy man of God?—to you would I say as Elisha said to the great captain [illegible]ael, "Go, and wash in Jordan seven times [illegible]y flesh shall came to thee again, and thou shalt be clean".

The pool of Siloam is as open to you now as it was in days of old, and by faith the like miraculous results will be realised. Many persons distrust the water cure on account of its apparent simplicity, and it is [illegible] be feared that some time longer must elapse ere its healing properties are generally recognised ; true it is, that in no other part of Europe has the system extended less than in England—a strange misconception seems to have taken possession of the mind of the πολλοι. Still it is to be hoped that the unwearied endeavours to extend the true knowledge of it, which is now going forward in various parts of England by eminent physicians, may in the end be crowned with that success it so justly deserves.

The great objections to the water treatment held forth are time cost and trouble ; yet, laying these aside for the present, the ignorant advance another reason, which would seem as if they distrusted the researches of those men who, after much labour and patience, have reduced the system to what it is—namely, questioning the safety of the various operations of sweating and cold immersions. Let me say that Priessnitz, after twenty years' practice, has tried it on many hundreds of patients with extraordinary success. Again, the three objections that are held forth against the system may be classed under the following—the length of time it takes, the trouble, and expence. I can only urge those who have spent much on physicians and yet grown worse, to give the system a trial, and afterwards, when their prejudices are somewhat removed (I say "somewhat," because in every system its advocates and opposers are to be found), to say whether their time has either been tediously long or mispent,—indeed it rarely happens that after a few weeks' residence at the water-cure the patients go away without a full determination of again visiting the place, if it were only for recreation and amusement, so pleasant are the associations connected with their recovery. As to trouble, I should say let no one go, or be persuaded to go, who does not intend to give his whole heart to the directions afforded him, and lay aside all ideas of trouble, for at a water establishment what has a patient better to do than to follow out the routine of baths daily laid down ? And lastly, it is assuredly one of the first considerations to consider well the probable cost, before you finally launch out into any undertaking. It is generally believed that hydropathy is an expensive system, but when the results are generally so pleasing, when the word "disappointment" is scarcely ever found to have place in the hydropathist's vocabulary,—when we have spent much on many physicians and gained nothing,—and when restored health, elasticity of spirits, and a joyful heart fall deservedly to your lot, is it not a small tribute offered to have gained so great an end ! The earnest hope that some few may profit by my remarks, and deep gratitude to the great physician, at having derived so much benefit myself, have induced me to commit to paper the following observations of the water-cure which I underwent at Ben Rhydding in the West Riding of Yorshire during the year 1850.

June 27, 1853. J. W. B.

(*To be continued.*)

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*
On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*
On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following Sums on behalf of the "London City Mission."

Rev. Dr. J. W.	- -	Rs.	2	8 0
Mrs. W.	- - -	„	2	8 0

WE call the attention of our readers to the letter signed by the Rev. Messrs. McKee and Wallace, of the Irish Mission, Gogho. The letter is replete with interesting and instructive matter, and we hope that it will not rem[illegible]ithout fruit.

AMONG our selections our readers will find a review of D'Aubigne's new volume on the British Reformation, also from an Edinburgh paper a review of American Slavery, which some of our contemporaries seem still to look atas a harmless kind of thing. A friend has also sent us some remarks on hydropathy, which will be found in another column.

THE following note was received some weeks ago from the Mofussil. Our apology for not noticing it before, is that we mislaid it. The proposition is not a new one; no attempt to carry it into operation has been made, here for the reason (we suppose) that properly to sustain such a Branch, as society is here constituted and modes here prevail, were a thing more desirable than feasible.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

SIRS,—Your paper frequently contains extracts from the proceedings of the Home Evangelical and Protestant Alliance. Do you not think it would be advisable to form an effective branch of that Society in Bombay, who by the collection of subscriptions and by themselves subscribing, might materially aid the Home Society, now actively engaged in carrying out enlightened views?

Your suggesting this in your paper might perhaps be the means of establishing close communion with the parent Society; for from England, mostly all Missionaries are supported. NEMO.

AT the recent meeting, in Edinburgh, of the Free Church of Scotland, in the case of the Revd. A. G. Fraser, which some months ago attracted considerable notice here, it was unanimously resolved :—

"That the Assembly approved of the report; "sustain the reference; approve of the conduct "of the Presbytery in declining, on the grounds "stated by it, to accept of Mr. Fraser's resigna- "tion, with a view to his taking office in the "Government College of Poona; approve of the "conduct of the Presbytery of Bombay in loosing "Mr. Fraser from his charge as pastor of the "Free Church congregation, on the specific "ground stated by himself, viz., that 'in the cir- "cumstances, he deemed it impossible for him- "self to discharge with comfort and efficiency "his duties as pastor of the Free Church con- "gregation.' And upon this point instruct the "Presbytery of Bombay to proceed no farther "in the case. And farther, the Assembly find "that, as holding the aforesaid professorship, Mr. "Fraser stands in no relation to the Presbytery; "that, having ceased to hold a pastoral charge, he "ceases also to be a member of the Presbytery of "Bombay; and, as a minister of the Free Church "residing within their bounds, he continues sub- "ject to their ecclesiastical jurisdiction."

Our three daily contemporaries doubtless remember how violently they attacked the decision of the Free Church Presbytery in Bombay, at the time the question was before them. We told them at the time that this arose from a total confounding of things essentially different,—that the decision of the Presbytery was unassailable in point of ecclesiastical law,—and as kind to the party concerned as any they could possibly come to.

The Assembly, it will be seen, entirely approves of the conduct of the Presbytery.

MEETING OF THE NATIVE BOOK CLUB.—The anniversary of this institution was held in the Hall of the General Assembly's Institution on the evening of Friday last, and was numerously attended by young Natives. The Revd. Dr. Stevenson occupied the chair, and the Rev. J. S. Robertson and Rev. J. M. Mitchell also were present. The report gave a statement of what had been done, especially in collecting subscriptions and books. Donations to the amount of nearly fifteen hundred rupees had been received, of which five hundred were from Lord Falkland; besides many Europeans and Natives had given presents of books. Of the money received about 600 Rupees had been spent on books, 100 on Newspapers, and about 700 Rupees, after paying all miscellaneous expences, were still in hand. The subscriptions from the constituents had amounted to nearly two hundred rupees, though the highest subscription charged is eight annas per mensem. The number of subscribers at first was 50, it has now risen to 120. The number of volumes in the Library is now nearly two thousand, one-fourth of which have been lent from the General Assembly's Institution. Four or five of the young men present, in moving and seconding the various resolutions, made very creditable speeches. They dwelt on the advantages of education, and especially on the usefulness of Libraries for the use of Natives; they mentioned with gratitude what had been done for education by Government and the Missionary body, contrasting this with the entire neglect of popular instruction which, before the establishment of the English Government, every where prevailed, and they insisted strongly on the incumbency under which educated Natives lie, to diffuse knowledge among those around them.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell, having been called on by the Chairman to say a few words at the conclusion, expressed the interest and pleasure he experienced in what he had seen and heard, and commended the speakers both for the style of English in which they had expressed themselves, and for the matter of their addresses. He especially commended the sentiments they had expressed in reference to exertion for the diffusion of knowledge among their countymen,—an idea which he hoped they would never lose sight of. Perhaps some of our readers may look on the whole thing rather as a burlesque than a serious matter; children, however, must creep ere they walk. Franklin, in managing the affairs of a [illegible]-office, was serving an apprentice[illegible]conducting those of a republic. It is only by encouraging Natives to manage their own affairs for themselves, and conduct them before the public, that the whole of that hole-and-corner system named in Marathi *khutput*, and which has lately obtained such an unenviable notoriety, can be everted from the foundation. Let the Natives learn to manage all matters of importance in the view of their fellow-citizens, and they will by and bye learn to look down with contempt on that system of chicane and selfish intrigue, which was the very breath of life even of their greatest statesmen.

THE MAIL of the 4th of June is an important one. It contains first of all the Ministerial scheme for the Government of India, a scheme which has the merit of pleasing neither of the extreme parties; not the hot-headed Destructives who would pull down the old building before they had any thing sufficient to put in its place; not the Obstructives, who, owl-like, long to mope among the ruins of some baronial castle that did good service in the days of old. Of course, then, the majority of the press are against it; but there is a class of men not represented in the newspapers, as well as a class not represented in Parliament; —that quiet industrious body, the back-bone, of the nation, who are only excited by some severe acknowledged grievance, or attack on their civil and religious liberties. We opine that this class will be pleased with the Bill for India. The Double Government is indeed to be retained, but the Court of Directors is to be reduced to eighteen, of whom twelve are to be elected as at present, and six nominated by the Government,—all to have been ten years at least in India. There is little fear of such a Court coming into collision with the Board of Control, whose duties will become now in a great measure nominal, and a mere channel for communication, on political subjects with the ministry, as it was originally intended to be, and all the evils of what is called the Double Government avoided. All appointments to Addiscombe and Haleybury are to be by competition, before Government Examiners, and only the direct appointments left to the Directors—an excellent arrangement, but which is still incomplete, as no provision is made for the regular legal education of those who are to act as Judges. The new code for all India, however, is to be completed and brought into action. The Sudder is to be amalgamated with the Supreme Court. Bengal is to have a separate Governor, and the Governor General to have under him only the affairs of the country generally: such is a view of the most important changes proposed to be introduced, and which may be modified year by year.

The foreign news is all centered in the withdrawal of the Russian Ambassador from Constantinople, a fact we mentioned in our last. The English papers seem [illegible]de in the fidelity of France, and [illegible] in the power of France and En[illegible]d to scare away the Russian eagle from his prey. Time will probably tell a different tale, and a Bombay face will not unlikely have soon to embark for the land of the Pharaohs. Movements in Poona shew that this event is not unexpected. The European nations have now long, in a great degree, enjoyed the blessings of peace. The progress in material improvement has been great, but little moral and religious advance has been made; and as a chastisement for this, they are again to be cursed with the miseries of war.

SIR CHARLES WOOD AND INDIAN EDUCATION.—The five hours' speech of Sir C. Wood on the proposed plan of Indian Government s at present the subject of universal criticism

Although plain and unadorned, the address will amply repay perusal; it is full of information, and many of the views expressed are just and comprehensive. Our attention has been specially attracted by Sir Charles's remarks on the subject of religion in India. Our readers do not require to be reminded that the happiness of India is still more vitally dependent on its moral and spiritual condition than on the adjustment of its administration, or the development of its material resources. Too much alas! has this great fact been ignored in the past dealings of the British people with this country—it has remained

"Unsung
By poets, and by senators unheard,"

and the nation which is disposed to regard itself as the most religious on earth, has acted towards India often in total forgetfulness of God.

The retrospect is profoundly saddening; but it is cheering to think there is a prospect of better things. If Sir Charles Wood is the exponent not only of the proposed measures, but also of the feelings of the Government towards this country, we have abundant reason to thank God that our rulers begin to remember that in their relations towards pagan India they are bound to conduct themselves as Christians. Parliament, it would seem, now tolerates, and almost expects, an expression of the sentiment that Britain must desire and hope for the Christianization of India. Fierce invectives against Missionaries were once the rule; they are now the exception—and a rare one.

Regarding Government Education in India, Sir Charles says nothing; he promises, however, that it will be made the subject of inquiry. *But,* says he, we have satisfactory accounts of the Missionary schools.—We have strong testimony in favour of the improved moral habits which followed from Christian education.—The spread of Christianity among the better educated is fast sapping the foundations of their debasing faith.—It is hoped the education they are receiving will gradually lead to the reception of the Christian faith in India. Were the Natives bound to us by the ties of a common faith, we should increase, rather than relax, our hold on India. But at all events we should occupy a far higher position in history if we could succeed in establishing a civilized and Christian Empire in India, than if we continued to rule over a people debased by ignorance and degraded by superstition.—Sir Charles also referred with much satisfaction to the recent baptism of Dhuleep Singh.

When we read these enlightened, just, and Christian sentiments, as expressed in the great council of the nation by the President of the Board of Control, it seems to us a dream that we witnessed sixteen months ago, in Bombay, a fierce onslaught on Mission schools, led by Sir Erskine Perry and supported with characteristic bitterness by a local Tractarian Magazine. Very important is the admission on the part of Sir Charles, that Christian schools improve the moral habits of the pupils, even when they do not professedly become Christians. The same statement has also been frankly made by the leading Government educationists in Bengal. The common sense of England admits this at once. That the ties of a common faith would bind India to England we are entirely convinced. The most intense hostility to the British Government that we have ever seen expressed, has proceeded from those educated in Government colleges. Still more has this been remarked in Bengal.—We admire the elevation of the sentiment that our noblest achievement in this land would be to establish a civilized and Christian empire, even if we did this at the expense of our Indian dominion. We cannot, amid all the dangers that encompass her, despair of our country, if these be the feelings that animate our statesmen and rulers. We believe that England has a lofty mission in these Eastern lands; let her rise to her high destiny, for there remain conquests before her—conquests over ignorance, superstition, moral debasement and misery—which shall eclipse the glories of Plassy and Assaye.

We give the part of Sir Charles's speech to which we have referred, in full:—

"I won't at present say anything of the Government Schools for the education of the Natives, which are hereafter to be the subject of inquiry; but I may mention that we have satisfactory accounts of the missionary schools, in which the Bible is ordinarily used with the full knowledge of the Brahmins. I believe that no great number of the Natives ultimately become Christians; but we have strong testimony in favour of the improved moral habits which have followed from their attendance at the schools and from the Christian education they receive there. (Hear, hear.) There is strong testimony, moreover, to this fact, that the spread of Christianity among the more educated and enlightened class of Natives is fast sapping the foundations of their debasing faith. It is notorious that the Government interfere in no respect with the religion of the natives; and no person is more convinced than I am, that that is a wise and beneficial course, because I believe that if we attempted to do otherwise, we should only impede the progress which it is so desirable to promote. It may not be uninteresting to the House to know that by the last mail we have accounts of the baptism of Dhuleep Singh, a descendant of Runjeet Singh, a prince of high rank, which ceremony, it appears, took place, not ostentatiously, but privately, and without the slightest parade. (Hear, hear.) I say that we interfere not, and I think rightly, in the propagation of our religion among the Natives; but, on the other hand, I am bound to express my opinion, that I think we have been perfectly right in taking care that the professors of Christianity shall incur no loss in consequence. (Hear, hear.) Strong opinions have lately been expressed against the passing of the act which prevents the forfeiture of the property of Hindoos, on their becoming Christians; but I think that that act was perfectly right, and that no religion professed in any part of the Queen's dominions, should entail the forfeiture of property. (Hear, hear.) I quite agree, therefore, in the propriety of passing that act. So far, I think that we were perfectly justified. I think the Government are perfectly right in abstaining from proselytizing among the Hindoos in favour of Christianity, though, at the same time, I think we ought to give them every advantage when they do embrace that faith. I hope and trust that the education they are receiving will gradually lead to the reception of that faith in India; but that result we must leave in the hands of Him who will, in His own good time, bring about that which He desires to come to pass. (Hear, hear.) But I am anxious to say that I differ from the opinion which was expressed in evidence by a noble lord, to the effect that the education of the natives is to be avoided, as tending to diminish our hold on them. I should be sorry to think that such was the case. (Hear,) No doubt our empire of India is an anomalous empire; but I do not believe that we shall endanger that empire by educating the Natives of India. (Hear, hear.) I believe, on the contrary, that if the great body of the Natives were educated and enlightened, and not only educated, and enlightened, but bound to us by the ties of a common faith, we should increase rather than relax our hold upon the Indian empire. (Hear, hear.) But, be that as it may, it seems to me that it is our plain duty to improve the condition and to increase the enlightenment of the people. I believe, as I have said, that by so doing we shall strengthen our empire there; but even if the reverse should be the case, it seems to me that our path of duty is equally clear—that, even if the result should be the loss of that empire, we should occupy a far higher and prouder position in the history of the world if, by our agency, we should succeed in establishing a civilized and Christian empire in India, than if we continued to rule over a people debased by ignorance and degraded by superstition."

MISCELLANEOUS.

— In the early part of last year, there was discovered at Schossnitz, near Breslau, on the railroad, a bed of fossil plants in tertiary clay, unique in richness, variety, and admirable preservation. Of 130 species found there no less than 118 are new. 25 varieties of oak have been found, whereas only 13 are known to occur now in Europe; 17 varieties of elm have been counted. The origin of the deposit has been explained on the supposition that there existed formerly, in that locality, an inland lake, into which the leaves and blossoms of the trees that perished on its banks were carried by the wind, and became imbedded in the mud. The trees, so far as they correspond at all with those now existing, are such as are only found in a more southern region.

— A comet was discovered by Professor Secchi at Rome, last August, of which the following notice occurs: "It is somewhat uncertain whether this is a new comet, or a portion of Biela's, which was divided about the beginning of 1846. Dr. Petersen and Dr. Gould are, however, of opinion that it is undoubtedly the comet of Biela. The fate of this comet, since the division, is a matter of great interest.

The same person who discovered an asteroid last year at Marseilles, and gave it the name of Massilia, has discovered another this year, and named it Phocœa. This is the 23d asteroid discovered. Five were discovered last year.

The existence of four satellites of Uranus, and their periods, have been clearly ascertained, chiefly through the labours of Mr. Lassell. There is strong reason to believe in the existence of two others.

— Messrs. Newall and Co. have made, during the last winter, about 450 miles of Submarine Telegraph cables. One of these, 70 miles in length, has just been laid down between Dover and Ostend. Another, of 25 miles, was to be laid down between England and Ireland, in the course of last month.

— On occasion of the loss of the Steamer *Independance,* of California, lately, in the Pacific, of eighteen Jews who were on board, sixteen were sunk by the weight of gold in their pockets. One gentleman offered 50.000 dollars to any one that would save his life, but in vain. Out of some 440 souls, 178 are said to have been lost.

— A Steamer named *El Paraguay* has left New York for Montevideo, under the command of an officer of the U. S. Navy. At Montevideo her masts and keel are to be removed, and after taking on board a large cargo of assorted goods, she is to ascend the river Paraguay, a distance of 1600 miles, for purposes of exploration and scientific discovery, and also of establishing a trade between the United States and the province of Paraguay.

—There were published in the United States last year 1288 works, 966 of which, or three-quarters, were American; 322 British.

— It has only taken four years for the revenues of the U. S. Post office, under the system of cheap postage, to overtake the revenues collected under the old system. In 1845, the last year of high postage, the expenditure exceeded the receipts by 30,000 dollars; in 1851 the receipts exceeded the expenditure by about 700,000 dollars.

— Speaking of China the *British Banner* says:—"If at this moment the entire of this mighty empire shall be laid open, it is clear that the vast field would remain for many a day unreaped. The whole Protestant world, united, could do but little for a long period towards so mighty a consummation. There are nevertheless, Missionaries in sufficient number, at least, to head the movement; while the native converts might be rendered especially useful in dealing with their countrymen. In the event of such a contingency the only hope then for the country is the Sacred Scriptures, which might soon and easily be multiplied by hundreds of thousands, and by millions. That the Chinese have a literature,

that they are far from an uneducated people, is an important element as touching the question of the importance of the Sacred Volume. Should the power of the Highest accompany the Word, men might soon be raised up in multitudes to carry on the work.. Were the language still rude and barbarous, without a dictionary or even an alphabet,—were the Chinese utterly ignorant,—the prospect would be inexpressibly appalling. But it is not so. These 350,000,000, more or less, might soon be leavened by a comparatively small portion of evangelical leaven, while the less the foreigner had to do with the matter the more obviously would it be of God. If the time appointed by Heaven for breaking up this stronghold of darkness be really come, the same Power will assuredly provide the necessary instrumentality to carry on the purposes of Infinite Wisdom and Mercy."—The above remarks will attract the more attention from the fact, that converts to Christianity in the interior of China, and separated from all intercourse with the Christian world, have silently, and secretly, and wonderfully, been to a considerable extent the means of bringing about that wonderful revolution, the progress of which is now witnessed with so much interest. We use the word 'converts' in a modified sense.

— At a recent meeting in London, Professor Stowe remarked as follows: "Within the last few years the Chinese have begun to emigrate to the western parts of the United States. They will maintain themselves on small wages; and wherever they come into actual competition with slave-labour, their labor is altogether the cheapest; slave-labor cannot compete with it. Very many of the slave holders have spoken of this thing as a very remarkable indication."

— The last report of the London Missionary Society informs us of the following interesting facts: "Throughout the numerous islands forming the Society, the Hervey and the Navigators' groups, the idols have long since been utterly abolished, and multitudes of the islanders have been translated into the kingdom of God's dear Son. And now the Word of the Lord has gone forth, by the agency of native teachers, from these evangelized islands to the New Hebrides, and other islands of the West."

— Mr. Taylor, of the American Mission, Madura S. India, visited lately at Deviapatam the grave of Mrs. Todd, of the same Mission, who died in 1835. To his astonishment he found that the grave had been made an object of idolatrous worship. The face of the monument was much anointed with oil, and lamps were burned before it. Prayers were offered to the departed, and the reason assigned for these practices was, "miracles are performed here."—On the monument are inscribed her dying words: "Jesus is my hope; all is peace."

— A correspondent of the N. Y. Independent, writing from South America, says: "Throughout these states there is a remarkable absence of that prejudice against Protestantism which is found in such countries as Spain. The act of throwing off the yoke of Spain, 30 years since, began a work of moral freedom which has been progressing ever since. Immediately after that event the Bible was introduced into Chili and Peru, and read with avidity by all classes. The British and Foreign Bible Society sent several thousands of Bibles and Testaments there, which were eagerly caught up by the people; nor has this spirit at all declined. I have no doubt that colporteurs could freely travel through all the states on the West coast of South America and sell or give away 50,000 Bibles in a year.',

— A Company has been formed called the New York and Boston Atmospheric Despatch Company. The Atmospheric Telegraph is a contrivance for carrying the mails, and moderate quantities of freight, at a rate of speed not hitherto attained. A tube or hollow cylinder of the diameter of two feet, perfectly air-tight, is to be placed between New York and Boston, and the air exhausted from it; then the stopper, or plunger, as it is called, to which is attached whatever is to be conveyed, will be allowed to be forced into one of the ends of the tube by the pressure of the external air, and will be propelled with immense velocity to the other end. It is estimated that the plunger will move through the distance of a mile in 3 or 4 seconds, or at the rate of 15 miles a minute. The difficulties arising from friction, the quantity of air to be withdrawn, &c., have, it is said, been obviated by the inventor, Mr. Ithiel S. Richardson.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

GENTLEMEN,—Will you permit us, by means of your columns, to bring to the notice of Christian friends some of our labours and claims in connexion with our Ghogo Mission station; we advert at present only to two departments of our labours, namely, our Mission tours and schools.

During a great part of the season from October till April last, one of us was engaged in Mission tours. In the month of January and February we jointly made a tour of above four hundred miles through the province, proceeding by Dholira, Simri, Wudivan, Drasighdra, Wankenien, Sater Politana and Bhawanuggar. On this occasion we visited about forty towns and villages, and had thus the privilege of announcing to several thousands of our fellow-men the great truths of the Gospel of Christ. At the same time we distributed, or rather sold at a nominal price, about two thousand books and tracts.

Our reception by the people was on the whole encouraging. For the most part we were respectfully treated, and in some cases—particularly by the chiefs—we were treated with marked kindness.

Our sphere of labour, as usual, was the bazaar, our tent, and the durbar of the chief. Among our numerous audiences, many no doubt were indifferent—some may have scoffed, but none were abusive, and we believe very many obtained pretty clear views of the Truth.

We did, it is true, meet with opposition, and at every step, but it was of a kind which we always prefer to apathy. Our opponents were of various classes; each class strenuously maintaining the superiority of its own to that of all others. I shall mention some of these classes.

First, the Shrawack.—Bedhisteo, a numerous and wealthy, and therefore an influential class in the province. Here wealth, not knowledge, is power; and these Shrawacks exercise their power to good effect in oppressing the needy of every grade, and they are now actively exerting this power in enforcing their religious tenets on others. Hence we find the Princes, the Grassias, and indeed the masses of the people rapidly adopting their views, or perhaps we should say their view, for it is one, namely, *mercy to the lower animals.*

The Shrawacks are virtually atheists. They profess to be guided by most of the moral precepts which inculcate our duty to man, but with them the cardinal virtue consists in *preserving animal life.* All other actions, however virtuous, fall immeasurably below this, and no act of immorality is, in their estimation, so heinous as that of *taking away animal life.*—In such cases, observe, the lower animals only are referred to. We consider this class more intractable, more unreasonable, and more intolerant than any other.

A second class of strenuous opponents is the Brumgunyani, that is those who maintain that the soul of man is an essential part of the Supreme Being; hence that all we think, and do, and say, are acts of the divine mind, and that all spirit is one; thus these people—a very numerous class with us—get rid of all moral responsibility. Whatever is blameworthy, whatever is unjust or immoral in human estimation, attaches not to man but to his Maker..

A third class, whom we meet in every town, are the followers of the Prophet. These, as may be expected, are particularly hostile to the religion we announce. The very name of Christ as the only Redeemer, excites their contempt. That Christ, and David, and Moses were prophets, they will readily admit, provided we allow their inferiority to Mahomet; and yet we meet this class on a broader base than that on which we meet any of the other classes. They admit the origin of the Pentateuch, the Psalms and Gospels. Of these, indeed, they are supremely ignorant, and yet they at the same time assert that our version of the Indeed, they are in general very ignorant of the contents of the Koran. They seem to think that it is not only enough to silence objectors, but to acquire merit simply to assert "There is no God but God, and Mahomet is his Prophet." And yet when any of these do embrace the truth, we find them rise above the other classes, both in knowledge and zeal.

A fourth, and the most numerous class of opponents whom we were meeting daily, and in every audience, are the followers of the Purans. These generally are the worshippers of Sheva or Vishnu, and the incarnations Ram and Krishna; when pressed with an enumeration of the vices and crimes, the injustice and cruelty of their deities; when shown that among themselves such monsters of iniquity would not be tolerated for an hour; they reply that these deities were all-powerful and therefore irresponsible; that is, that their flagitious acts were blameless, because they were able to defy all law.

These four classes embrace almost the whole of those to whom we conveyed the message of truth. How were we to deal with them so as most effectually to engage their attention, and leave on their minds an impression of the truth? Some would say, "Let their errors alone, simply announce to them gospel truths." Our great work is doubtless to set forth gospel truths; and this mode would answer well, and prove very agreeable to us if we were but sure we had secured attention, and reached the understanding; but we have found from experience that this is not enough; we have found, for example, that by withholding all reference to the errors of the people, we have given them the impression that between their religion and ours there is but little difference.

It is to be borne in mind that many of our theological terms and phrases and those of the natives are nominally the same, while the meaning they attach to these is utterly at fault; and hence, in hearing us they frequently draw inferences the very opposite to those we wish them to draw. We must therefore announce the truth negatively, as well as positively; we must set before our hearers not only life and good, but also death and evil. As long as men entertain erroneous views they will not be likely to adopt those which are correct. We believe we are acting in accordance with the truth;—nay more, that we are preaching that truth, when we tell men *what they are*, as well as when we tell them *what they ought to be*;—when we point out their danger, as well as when we shew them the path of safety;—when we tell them what *God is not*, as well as *what God is*;—when we assure them that He "dwelleth not in temples made with hands, as though he needed any thing;" as well as when we assure them that He made the world and all things therein—that He is "Lord of heaven and earth"—"that he giveth life and breath and all things."

Proceeding then on this principle, but endeavouring at the same time to speak the truth in love, so as to avoid giving offence, and adopting a conversational, rather than a formal mode of address, we did assail the errors of those various classes. Alongside with axiomatic truths, the force of which they at once admitted, we placed their doctrines and their practice, and we endeavoured step by step to shew them their inconsistencies and absurdities; and in very many instances we believe we succeeded.

By these means, too, we aroused attention to the great object, which we wished ever to keep in view—salvation by grace. Assailing their peculiar tenets arrested attention; cutting off their refuges of lies generally drew from them the inquiry "what place of salvation have you to propose?" This is what we sought, and it was then our aim, as well as our practice, to declare as simply, and yet as fully as possible the counsel of God regarding salvation by Jesus Christ; and to urge on our hearers the duty and privilege of embracing this offered salvation. Our belief is, that we left clearer views, and more favourable impressions of the truth than we would have done by ignoring the errors of our hearers. May the spirit of the Lord give efficacy to his own word, and cause it to yield fruit in the hearts and conduct of many hearers.

We now say a few words regarding our schools. In Gogho we have three vernacular schools, with an average attendance of nearly two hundred boys. Our scholars obtain a secular and religious education combined. Secular instruction is the work of our schoolmasters; the duties of religious instruction we reserve to ourselves. Beside Sabbath religious exercises, our custom is, when present in Gogho, to devote part of a day, twice weekly, to scriptural instruction. In this way a succession of youths are passing from our schools into active life, carrying with them a knowledge of the truths which make wise to salvation. The fruit may appear meagre; for the present it may not appear at all, but we know that this living word cannot be published in vain. It must prevail.

It is our desire to increase the number and efficiency of these schools, both in Gogho, and in the neighbouring villages. The only obstacle in the way is our want of funds. The people—though

well knowing the principle on which we conduct our schools—are every where willing to commit their children to our care.

For the support and extension of these schools we ask aid from Christian friends. For our mission tours we seek no aid.

We are thankful to be able to report our school funds free of debt, but we have nothing in hand for the future. Our claims are peculiar—Gogho is all but destitute of European residents ; and hence we obtain no local aid: we trust then that friends to scriptural education, though residing at a distance, will not overlook the claims of these isolated schools.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the subscribers, or they can, in the name of either, be deposited in the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

J. WALLACE.
J. MCKEE.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—JULY 1.

—— Vice-admiral Sir F. Pellew has gone on to China in H. M.'s ship Winchester, accompanied by H. M.'s Steamer *Sphynx*.

—— The following, from the Official Journal of Naples April 6, we find in the Madras Christian Herald. The Dark ages linger still in some parts of Europe.

"The city of Bari possesses one of the sacred thorns which wounded the most divine head of the Redeemer, and which was deposited in the Holy Temple by the piety of Charles of Anjou when he went to visit the tomb of St. Nicholas. This most precious relic on Holy Friday, as also happened on the same day in 1842, dropped blood in the presence of a most numerous population, at the head of whom were the Grand Prior of Bari and all the chapter, the intendente, corporation, &c. Admonished by history of many similar cases, the Grand Prior had, three days before, ordered the normal state of the relic to be examined, offering up prayers at the same time to the Most High that He would re-open the fountain of His mercy by repeating the miracle to the condemnation and the confusion of the errors of the age. The most religious acts of the triduum were proceeding with exemplary ardour when towards twelve o'clock the state of the holy thorn was changed, of which change not merely the examiners were sensible, but those persons also who had come there to inflame the devotion of the people. The excellent prelate determined then to transfer the precious relic from the chapel of the Treasury to that of the Heart of Jesus, in order that public veneration might have larger field for its gratification. It was about one hour of night, and the 'O Christus Miserere' was being sung, when the most holy thorn dropped blood. At such a spectacle, announced as it was in the midst of tears and unspeakable devotion, thanks were rendered to the Most High. On the same day the following portent was observed in Andria, which also is the depository of a sacred thorn. This miracle takes place every year that Holy Friday falls on the 25th March. The worthy prelate, Monsignor Lomgobardi, announced it in the midst of his own tears and those of the whole multitude. The Sotto Intendente, together with other functionaries, as also 40,000 people who were attracted from the neighbourhood, kissed it and can testify to the fact Let us fall down and worship in the dust, and render solemn thanks to Him who confounds with miracles the audacity of the unbeliever."

—— The *Calcutta Christian Intelligencer* gives the subjoined interesting notice of a proposed Moravian Mission among the Mongols :—"The Moravians," we are informed by the Rev. J. D. Prochnow, "are about to begin a Mission toward the north, from Kotegurh, for the Tartars and Mongols. During the last five years and a half, they have tried to establish this Mission, to send their Missionaries through Asiatic Russia, into the heart of Asia ; but they could not succeed. They met the greatest difficulties at Petersburg, passports being refused to Clergymen as well as schoool-masters, even if they only intend to travel through Russia. When the door seemed to be shut, they received letters from their Bishop in England, recommending them to send their Missionaries by the way of India, and the Himalayas, at the same time referring them to me" (adds Mr. Prochnow) "for information on this subject. I had an interview with several of their leading men in Germany, and they have, I understand, resolved to send their Missionaries in the course of this summer out to India, to penetrate from our stations further into the interior, and to look out for an eligible spot for a settlement either in Ladak, or even still higher up. It is evident that the finger of the Lord points to Central Asia, as well as to Central Africa. The doors will be opened wide, so that the light of the Gospel can shine there also.'

—— An Ahmednuggur correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier*, says :—"The Poonah Dakshina Prize Committee has, I am sorry to say, been *behind hand in their work this year.* About sixty or seventy works, including original compositions and translations, were sent in to that committee on the 1st of September last, which, as its rule requires, should have tested their merits and adjudged prizes accordingly on the 1st of November last, that is in two months ; but nothing as yet is known about them, although more than eight months have elapsed. As the members of that body, being almost all of them government functionaries, could not find ample leisure to make the fixed selection from these works, they have appointed an examiner on a salary of 75 Rupees a month, to perform that arduous task. And still the business has been carried on very dilatorily. The circumstance which led me to write these lines is the consideration of some poor persons, who, as I am told, devoted their whole time and energy to translate English works into Marathee or compose new ones—considering them as their *occupations*—and are, consequently, anxiously waiting to know the results of their labours."

A San Francisco paper contains the following on the prospects of Panama :—

"There is every probability of the Panama Railroad being completed, as promised, by the end of the present year. A number of steam lines, in addition to those already in operation, will by that time converge on the Isthmus, and swell the tide of population already pouring over it. Aspinwall is already the terminus of two lines of first-class steamers from New York ; one from New Orleans ; the New Cunard line from Liverpool, *via* New York ; the Royal Mail steamship line direct from Southampton ; the new British line from New York, *via* Savannah Bermuda, and Jamaica. In addition to these, a French company, under the auspices of the Government, are building a number of steamers to run between Cherbourg and Aspinwall ; two English companies are about to put on lines from Panama to Australia,—making no less than nine lines of first-class steamers centring on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. From Panama now radiate a line of steamers to Valparaiso, two lines to San Francisco, and two more are contemplated to Australia—making five in all. The Isthmus of Panama alone, then, will by the time the railroad is completed, be the converging point for 14 lines of steamers."

—— The *Bombay Times* extracts from Sanders' *Monthly Magazine*, a journal of a trip to the Snowy Range, from Almorah. We transfer the following account of the Bhotias :—"In July, August and September, the Bhotias proceed to the marts in Thibet, and exchange their grain for salt, borax, and wool, with which they return in October to Munsharee and the lower country, and dispose of them to the Almorah and Lowland Merchants, in exchange for the productions of the plains. In May, the Almorah merchants are to be found selling cloths and European articles to the Bhotias, and again in October, to secure the first pick of the honies, borax, salt, and other Thibet productions. These commercial dealings between imports and exports are carried on by bonds, which are liquidated in the following season. They are industrious, enterprising, honest people, and, unlike merchants of other countries, are the carriers as well as the traders of their merchandise ; they are very jealous of other traders entering their market, and use every means to prevent it, and save a monopoly far themselves. These are a strong athletic race, for exceeding the natives of Kumaon in size and stature, and possess great good humour and patience ; but in their habits they are filthy and dirty, never washing even their hands or face, except on occasions of religious ceremonies. The religion of the Bhotias has been greatly influenced by their peculiar situation and pursuits. Subjected to a government which, as regarded the infringements of its religious tenets, was ever intolerant, continued intercourse with the Hindoos has compelled them to conform to the prejudices of that sect, and led to a gradual adoption of many its superstitions, while the annual communications maintained with Thibet keep alive the belief of their forefathers ; consequently they may now be regarded as Pantheists, paying equal adoration at every temple, where erected by the followers of Brahma, of Buddha, or of the Lama. Personal appearance, language, custom, tradition and religion, all unite in assigning the origin of this people to the adjoining province of Thibet."

The *Bombay Quarterly Magazine* terminates with the number that has just appeared. However, another Quarterly, to be published simultaneously at Bombay and Calcutta, is advertised for 1854.

—— The *Screw Steamer Indiana* has arrived at Madras in 66 days from Plymouth. She brings Cape papers of May 24. "These report,' says the *Spectator*,—"the continuance of peace on the frontier, but are chiefly occupied with the arrival and declaration of the Constitutional Ordinances, which seem to have been most warmly and gratefully received, although the Eastern and Western Provinces were not at one as to where the new Legislature ought to be assembled."

—— The Austrian Lloyd's new steamers Bombay and Calcutta, perform the distance between Alexandria and Trieste in 43 days.

—— The *Bombay Times* [illegible] a Roman Catholic Correspondent informs us, that in consequence of the late scandalous proceedings at Mahim, a Papal Bull has been received by Bishop Hartmann, pronouncing the Goa priest Soares, who is at the head of the Schism at Bombay, and the Reverend Joseph de Mello, of Upper Mahim celebrity, and two other priests who lately seceded from the jurisdiction of the Vicar Apostolic, suspended *ipso facto*, and threatening them, in the event of their not submitting themselves forthwith to the Vicar Apostolic, with another Bull of *Excommunication*. The Bishop of Macao has also, it is said, received two Epistles from the Pope, with the intimation that should he not make timely amends for the scandals he has given, he will soon be visited with the penalty threatened to the above worthies. It is to be hoped, that these extreme measures will put an end to the Schism.

SATURDAY,—JULY 2.

—— The Governor of Dieu died at Colaba on Thursday, and was buried yesterday with military honors.

—— There were 1166 deaths in Bombay and Colaba last month, viz : Europeans 21 ; Indo-Britons and Indo-Portuguese 6 ; Native Christians and Jews 50 ; Mussulmans 227 ; Parsees 61 ; Jains and all Hindus 797 ; other Castes 4.

—— The *Bombay Times* says :—"We observe, in a report of the proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society (London), a member contributed an interesting paper on the probabilities of the water access to Calcutta being eventually cut off by the filling up of the present channel of the River, and its consequent diversion. This, should it come to pass, will be a serious blow to the Palatial City, as it must eventuate in the destruction of its commerce and consequent desertion. No doubt on earth that Bombay affords a better position for a great commercial metropolis in India, and, when the Telegraphic communications are complete, it will, most certainly offer a better position for the site of the Supreme Government. Railway communication must do much towards bringing this about, as the great arteries of communication thus opened into the interior, must enormously increase its external commerce. Fortunately, however, for the prosperity of the "Ditchites," railway extension does not appear likely to go on at a very great rate just yet in this part of the world ; so that they will, at all events have a temporary respite ere the blow falls, as fall it will, on their devoted heads. One thing is certain,—that, to the European, Bombay—with Poona, Matheran, Khandalla and Mahableshwur in such easy reach—is far more congenial to the constitution and desirable therefore as a residence than Calcutta ; and by the railways Bombay will be put in regard to the Indian Provinces in a far more central position than Calcutta. Bombay is gradually rising in position and commerce, and we may become the City of Palaces after all. It is in the Chapter of Accidents !"

—— The Cooly population of Mauritius is 101,068.

MONDAY,—JULY 4.

The following extraordinary statement is taken from the *Poona Observer* by the *Telegraph and Courier* :—"A rumour has been going the rounds of Camp for some days past, to the effect that news was received by Government, by the last Overland Mail which has placed the Military authorities on the alert as regards the preparation of a force to be sent from Bombay to Egypt, in case of a war breaking out betwixt Russia and the Sublime Porte. A meeting of all the Commanding officers of Regiments at this station was, we hear, held at the residence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on Tuesday last, the proceedings of which are kept secret. It is, however, supposed that they had reference to the contemplated movement of a force towards the land of the Pharoahs. It is also bruited abroad that the force is to consist of ten regiments of Infantry with a proportion of Horse and Foot Artillery and a brigade of guns. Two of these Regiments will be Europeans, and it is expected that the 78th Highlanders and the Royal County Downs will be selected for this service."

—— The *Lahore Chronicle* says :—"The tragedy anticipated at the hands of the Nawab of Bahawulpoor, has, we regret to say, been enacted, and treachery been called into aid in the destruction of his victims. When we last left them, Sooraj-ood-deen was at Derawal and his brother at Ahmedpoor. The latter has since been removed to the desert fort, and it has been reported that, in consequence of Sooraj-ood-deen having entered into an alteration with an Officer of the guard over him, drawn a pistol and fired at him, he was cut down and speedily dispatched, his brother, who came to the rescue of Sooraj ood-deen, with a sword, being badly wounded, and not likely to survive very long. This, we say, is the report ; but as it is not at all probable that two such prisoners would be permitted to have arms in their possession in their place of confinement, we suspect we shall be much nearer the truth in expressing our belief that Hajee Mahomed has adopted this summary and treacherous mode of ridding himself of men who had become troublesome with their claims to his gratitude. Are internal disorganization and the 'fitness of things' tending to

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Bahawulpoor, as elsewhere, to the annexation of more territory to the British Empire in India ?"

TUESDAY,—JULY 5.

—— We learn that the H. C. Steamer *Queen*, hence May 16th, reached Kurrachee in safety on the 20th.

—— The *Auckland* arrived yesterday afternoon with the Overland Mail of June 8. She left Aden June 26.

—— Under date of Hyderabad June 15, the *Sindian* gives the following :—" A sad accident happened last night in the Mess Tent of the Regiment when the Officers were sitting at dinner. There was a very severe thunder-storm at the time and the rain was pouring in torrents, when suddenly a flash more vivid than any of the preceding ones, followed by an awful clap of thunder, struck the tent, killing the butlers of Lieutenant Elder and Ensign Carr, together with a hammall or bigarree, a Scindee, it knocked over all the other servants who were in the tent at the time, together with Lieutenant Glasspoole, 6th N. I., Napier and Morton, Artillery, and Naylor, 19th Regt. Lieuts. Glasspoole and Morton were much stunned by the shock, but recovered consciousness shortly after. The two butlers were killed on the spot, but the bigarree lived just to get to the hospital when he expired. The plates and tumblers, leaped from the table, and there was a strong smell of gunpowder in the tent after it was struck. The storm did not last long, but was very violent for a short period before it suddenly ceased."

—— The Committee of the New Sailor's Home have accepted from Government a piece of ground on the verge of the Esplanade between the Free Church and the Infantry lines.

—— The *Englishman* hears that the order for breaking up the army of Burmah, will be out immediately.

WEDNESDAY,—JULY 6.

—— The *Ganges* arrived yesterday with the Hongkong mail of June 7. The imperialists tried to regain possession of Amoy, but were repulsed. No attack had yet been made upon Canton. The Committee of Safety at Shanghai had successively entreated of the English, the American and the French representatives, that their vessels of war might not be withdrawn from that place. The two former returned a denial, and the latter gave a provisional promise. The *Friend of China* says :—" The Manchus in Nanking, about 20,000 in number, had to fight for all that is dear to man, for the Imperial Family, which had always treated them well, for the honor of their nation, for their own lives, and for the lives of their wives and children. This they well knew, the 'Heavenly Prince' having openly declared the first duty of his mission to be their extermination. It might have been expected, therefore, that they would have made a desperate fight in self-defence. Yet they did not strike a blow. It would seem as if the irresistible progress and inveterate enmity of the Insurgents had bereft them of all sense and strength, and of all manhood, for they merely threw themselves on the ground before the Leaders, and piteously implored for mercy with cries of 'Spare my life, Prince !' 'Spare my life. Prince ?' They may have been paralysed by the thought that their impending fate was the retribution of Heaven, for the indiscriminate slaughter of whole populations by their ancestors when they conquered the country, as at Canton for instance, where the Chinese still speak revengefully of the extermination of the inhabitants, on the forces of the present dynasty first taking that city. Some such explanation the Insurgents gave, when it was represented to many who were questioned on this very point, how absurd it was to maintain that a large body of full-grown men with arms in their hands had submitted to be slain like so many bleating sheep. The reply was always : " They knew Heaven was going to punish them. 'Only about a hundred escaped out of a population of more than twenty thousand ; the rest, men, women and children were all put to the sword. 'We killed them all,' said the Insurgents with emphasis,—the recollection bringing back into their faces the dark shade of unsparing sternness they must have borne when the appaling execution was going on.—'We killed them all, to the infant in arms : we left not a root to sprout from.' The bodies were thrown into the Yang-tsze.

—— Subjoined is another extract :—" The detailed proofs of the scarcity of provisions, and the want of money, in the Government Treasuries at Peking, we conceive to be of great importance as showing first, that the Imperial armies near Nanking, Yang chow and Chin-keang must depend for subsistence on the provincial treasuries, known to be now nearly or quite exhausted ; secondly, that the Central Government, far from having the means of sending down re-inforcements of Tartars from beyond the Great Wall, may have to struggle for existence with a local insurrection in Peking itself. As to Tartar Chieftains moving down with their people at their own cost, as we have seen it somewhere stated, certain of them had offered to do, we can perfectly comprehend why the Emperor had, as was also stated, declined the offer. It could only have emanated from some of the hereditary Mongol Princes of whom no one knows better than the Manchou Court they have never forgotten their descent from Genghis-Khan and his associates, the former rulers, not of China merely, but of all Asia and the East of Europe. They have always been objects of apprehension and jealousy to the reigning dynasty. It is by no means improbable that they and their followers, bred in the saddle and accustomed to the hardy life of nomadic herdsmen in sterile regions, would, if now brought in, be able to hold all that portion of China, north of the Yellow River, for years against a dynasty established in the south : but it is equally probable that they would hold it for themselves, not for the Manchoo Sovereign."

—— Changchow and Tangwan had fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

THURSDAY,—JULY 7.

—— The Rev. J. C. Page, Baptist Missionary at Barisaul, has published an appeal in behalf of the people of his district, perishing for want of food. He says that tens of thousands are just on the borders of starvation.

—— 54,000 Rs. are required to build the Monumental Church at Colaba. The Court of Directors have consented to contribute half.

—— The Cairo correspondent of the *Bombay Times* tells us that Admiral Dundas, with all ships under his command, left Malta for the Dardanelles prior to June 14.

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says that the Governor will come to the Presidency to-morrow, when Mr. Warden will be sworn into Council.—We regret to learn that the Hon. Mr. Bell is considered beyond recovery.

—— A gentleman writing from Amoy, says :—" To-day (the 31st May) the rebels have beheaded twelve, and are still trying the rest. They are very civil, placing chairs for all the Europeans who like to attend. Indeed, they are under excellent apparent self-control. Plunder is certain death to the offender. They are now rather short of funds, but are arranging a plan of government, and propose a scale of taxation much more moderate than the former tariff. Muskets and guns are being fired all night long—otherwise the place is quiet."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1853.

Assistant Surgeon W. F. Clay is appointed Civil Surgeon at Rajkote, from the 28th ultimo.

Mr. G B. Seton Karr received charge of the Office of Resident at Baroda, from Lieutenant M. Battye, on the 10th instant.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1853.

Mr. J. G. White, attached to the Collector of Dharwar, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, to prosecute his studies in the Hindoostanee language.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 1st July 1853.

The leave of absence for one month granted to Lieutenant P. A. Elphins one, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment Candeish, under date the 16th May 1853, is to have effect from the 27th idem, the date of his departure to Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1853.

Lieutenant Stanley Scott, and Cap ain Robert Gordon, Supernumerary Assistants to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, joined their appointments on the 4th and 13th ultimo, res; ectively.

Lieutenant W. Pirie resumed charge of his Office as Deputy Collector of Hyderabad in Scinde, on the 30th ultimo.

Mr. W. A. Ritchie to be Second Assistant to the Collector of Continental Custom and Excise, continuing to act as First Assistant to the C ector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Bomba astle, 6th July 1853.

Arthur Bosanquet, ing second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of S holapoor, joined his appointment on the 25th ultimo.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff, Th ird Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, joined his appointment on the 27th ultimo.

Mr. J. F. Armstrong, Second and Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, assumed charge of his duties on the 1st instant.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1853.

Mr. H. W. Reeves, A cting Sub-Treasurer, Gengral Pay Master, Superintendent of Stamps, and Secretary to the Government Savings' Ba nk, assumed charge of his duties on the 1st instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th June 1853.

Major the Honorable St. George Foley to be Private Secretary to the Right H onorable the Governor, from the 1st proximo, vice Cary, pro ceeding to Europe.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1853.

Mr. E Willoughby has passed an Examination in the written and colloquial l anches of the Mahratta language

Mr. P. F. Gomes is pe mitted to resign his appointment of Sub-Assistant Surgeon

Lieutenant P. A. E phinstone has passed the prescribed Examination in the Pe sian language.

Mr. Parker, Post M in Khandesh, assumed charge of his duties on the

Mr. Lodwick, Post Master at Tanna, assumed charge of his duties on the 7th instant.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1853.

The Honorable A. Bell, Esquire, has been permitted to resign the Honorable Company's Service from the 29th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2 rd June 1853.

Mr. N. Oliver, Third Magistrate, to act as Second Magistrate of Police, during the absence of Mr. T. Thornton on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. H. E. Leeke to be Acting Third Magistrate of Police, vice Mr. Oliver.

Mr. F. Legge to be Sheriff of Bombay for the remainder of the present year, vice Mr. Leeke, who has resigned that appointment.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1853.

Captain A. B. Rathborne, Collector and Magistrate of Hydrabad, is allowed a further extension for one month, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs, of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 24th November last.

Row Bahadoor Rowjee Krishna, Dis rict Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, has been examined in the Regulations, and found qualified for the transaction of public business.

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1853.

Lieutenant Naylor, Lieutenant of Police, Hydrabad, in Scinde, assumed charge of his duties on the 6th instant.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1853.

Mr. J. F. Hutchinson has been appointed Deputy Sheriff of Bombay, from the 24th instant.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1853.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of Mr. Edward Arthur, Coroner of Bombay, having, under the provisions of Act IV of 1845, appointed Mr. Robert Henry Barnett, Attorney-at-Law, Deputy Coroner.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1853.

Mr. R. Keays, Judge and Session Judge of the Concan, assumed charge of his duties on the 26th ultimo.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have reported the following appointment :—

Azum Purshotum Sidesiwur Rinewalla to be Acting Moonsiff in the Concan Zillah.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1853.

Ensign A. Bell, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Nassick is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 3rd instant, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 6 h July 1853.

Under the provisions of Act VI. of 1843, the undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay and its dependencies, and are requested to qualify by taking the prescribed Oaths :—

Henry Edward Leeke, and
Charles George Butler, Esquires.

Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, 2nd Assistant Magistrate of Belgaum, is vested with the power to inflict corporal punishment, under the provisions of Act I. of 1853.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 1st July 1853.

No. 422 of 1853.—Assistant surgeon W. F. Clay has been appointed civil surgeon at Rajkote, from the 28th ultimo.

No. 423 of 1853.—The leave of absence from the 10th June, to the 31st December next granted by the officer commanding the troops at Aden, to ensign H. H. Ford, of the 16th regiment Madras native infantry, to proceed to Madras on medical certificate, is sanctioned.

No. 424 of 1853.—Mr. Charles John Anderson is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the hon'ble the court of directors as a cadet of cavalry on this establishment and promoted to cornet, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment date of arrival at Bombay 24th June 1853.

No. 425 of 1853.—The right hon'ble the governor in council is pleased to publish the following general order by the most noble the governor general of India in council, No. 485, dated Fort William, the 10th June 1853.

[See *Bombay Times*, June 22d, page 4, column 1.]

No. 426 of 1853.—Lieutenant P. A. Elphinstone, of the 18th regiment native infantry has been reported to be qualified as interpreter in the persian language.

No. 427 of 1853.—Cornet C. J. Anderson, of the native light cavalry is allowed leave of absence for three months to proceed to Ceylon on private affairs.

No. 428 of 1853.—Gunner H. L Murdock of the 2nd troop horse artillery is allowed to purchase his discharge from the hon'ble company's service under the provisions of the G. G. O., No. 543, of the 23rd September last.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 28th June, 1853.

That part of the G. O. C. of the 11th ultimo, directing lieutenant J. Nuttall, of the 29th regiment native infantry, to join and do duty with the 28th regiment native infantry, is cancelled.

By order of his excellency the commander-in-chief,
(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col.,
Adjt. Genl. of the army.

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